

came in the end, its cost in time alone was sixteen years! Since the discovery of his preparation, Mr. Miller has used it in treating * * * and the several forms of Eczema * * * barber's itch * * * ingrowing nails * * * ulcers, itching piles, pimples * * * etc. Although not meant to be a cure-all, or to relieve other than diseases of the skin, Mr. Miller's remedy is excellent for piles, for inflammation of the glands * * * As a remedy for toothache it has no equal. It lessens the discomfort of pyorrhea. * * * used for nearly everything external. Directions For * * * Eczema * * * eruptions, pimples, boils * * * inflammation of glands, paint affected part night and morning. * * * For * * * ulcers, piles, paint twice daily. * * * For toothache, put cotton saturated with remedy in cavity, then paint gum every five minutes. For ingrowing nails * * * paint every five minutes for one hour, night and morning."

On May 11, 1934, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

22625. Misbranding of Epsom salt. U. S. v. 427 Bags of Epsom Salt. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered sold or destroyed. (F. & D. no. 32536. Sample no. 67908-A.)

This case involved a shipment of Epsom salt, the labeling of which contained unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims.

On April 19, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 427 bags of Epsom salt at Syracuse, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 25, 1933, by the Texaco Salt Products Co., from Tulsa, Okla., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Epsom Salt U. S. P. * * * National Pharmacy Co., New York, N. Y."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, appearing on the label, were false and fraudulent: "Beneficial in Rheumatic Conditions. Aids in the Reducing of Adipose Tissue. Relieves * * * Aching Feet, * * * For Rheumatic conditions * * * For Reducing * * * For—Aching feet."

On May 19, 1934, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and the court ordered that the United States marshal sell the product, on condition that the containers bearing the curative or therapeutic claims be destroyed, and that upon failure to make a sale, it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

22626. Misbranding of Ollendorff's Solution. U. S. v. Four 1-Gallon Jugs of Ollendorff's Solution. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 32539. Sample no. 63936-A.)

Examination of the product involved in this case showed that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling. Analysis showed that the article was not of the composition claimed on the label.

On April 18, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of four 1-gallon jugs of Ollendorff's Solution at Sandwich, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 18, 1933, by the Ollendorff Co. (P. P. Cuplin), from West Bend, Iowa, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it consisted essentially of mercuric chloride (0.64 percent) and water (99.36 percent).

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statement on the jug label, "Contents * * * Mercuric Benzoate, Mercuric Oxycyanide, Mercuric Chloride, Mercurool, Lunosol, Santonin, Methanol, Glycerin. Total percent of all drugs, 2,659709. Water 97.340291 per-

cent", was false and misleading in view of the actual composition of the article. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements on the jug label, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent: "The New Remedy for the treatment of the Germ, Worm and Parasite Disease of Hogs Including flu, necrotic enteritis (the runt making disease) white and black scourer, stomach worms, thorn headed worms, whip worms, pin worms, common round worms. * * * Four or five days' treatment is usually sufficient except for necrotic enteritis (necro) which take longer as the linings of the bowels are covered with a mealy yellowish white coat of scabs and dead tissues which take time to remove. Sucking pigs with bowel troubles are treated by giving the medicine through the sow. In Treating Flu—If a hog is too sick to drink he should be drenched twice a day. * * * Usually manure and hog droppings are full of worm eggs and hogs are picking them up every day, so if you want to keep them eating good and gaining fast give one feed a week, preferably Sunday mornings. This keeps the worms down and hogs will be ready for market three to four weeks earlier and on much less feed. * * * Special Flu Label * * * The New Remedy for the Flu in Hogs * * * It is guaranteed to get your hogs practically over the flu in three to five days, * * * after they are practically over it which usually takes 4 or 5 days, give the medicine every other day for a few days. Then if you want to keep them eating good and gaining fast, give one feed once a week, preferably Sunday mornings. If a hog is too sick to drink he should be drenched twice a day. * * * Highly recommended for worms."

On May 15, 1934, no claimant having appeared for the property, a decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

22627. Misbranding of Acco Aspirin Tablets. U. S. v. 49 Cards of Acco Aspirin Tablets. Default decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 32579. Sample no. 49148-A.)

This case involved a shipment of aspirin tablets, the labels of which bore unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims.

On April 21, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 49 cards of Acco Aspirin Tablets at Savannah, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about March 2, 1934, by Feldman-Martin, Inc., from New York, N. Y., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Acco Aspirin * * * Albany Chemical Co. Albany, N. Y."

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it consisted of tablets containing approximately 5 grains of acetylsalicylic acid each.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling, regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent: (Carton, translation from Spanish) "Quick alleviation of Influenza * * * Rheumatism and Menstrual Pains"; (circular, translation from Spanish) "We recommend the use of the 'Acco' Aspirin Pastilles for * * * Toothache, Lumbago, * * * Sciatica, natural pains in women and other similar disorders. * * * Dose * * * Rheumatism, Lumbago: 1 or 2 pastilles 3 times a day. Sciatica * * * 2 pastilles 3 times a day. Toothache and Earache: 2 pastilles, and if alleviation is not obtained in one hour, take a second dose"; (circular headed "Acco Genuine Aspirin") "It is highly recommended for the relief of * * * Painful Periods, Rheumatic Conditions * * * and similar ailments. * * * Painful Periods, etc. Two tablets one hour after meals, repeated in an hour if not completely relieved. Toothache, Earache: Same dosage as for Headache. Rheumatism, Lumbago: One or two tablets 3 times daily, one hour after each meal. Sciatica * * * Two tablets 3 times daily, one hour after each meal"; (circular headed "Acco The Safe Aspirin") "We recommend the use of 'Acco' Aspirin tablets for * * * Lumbago * * * Toothache, Earache, Sciatica and similar ailments. * * * Rheumatism, Lumbago: One or two tablets 3 times daily